CHURCH HISTORY

Chapter 14 - The Church Makes Efforts to Free Itself (AD 1049-1058)

1. *Stages in the Roman Church*
    a. *(1) It was early apparent that the church in Rome was to take a place of special importance in the history of the Church. (2) The gradual rise and growth of the papacy took place through the bishopric of Rome. (3) During the tenth and the first half of the eleventh centuries the papacy was brought into bondage to the State, and became utterly corrupt. (4) As a reaction to the low spiritual conditions in the Church, there took place a religious revival. This revival had its beginning with the founding of the monastery at Cluny.*
2. *The Cluny Reformers Enlist the Aid of Henry III*
    a. *To end the three-pope scandal the reformers called the German emperor **Henry III**, the head of the Holy Roman Empire; a synod held under his leadership deposed Sylvester II and compelled Gregory VI to resign and another synod deposed Benedict IX; to get away from the Italian corruption in Rome, he had a German bishop chosen as pope - Clement II (this pope and also the next one died soon), he then appointed his cousin **Bruno**, bishop of Toul, to be pope as **Leo IX***
3. *Pope Leo IX (pope from 1049 to 1054)*
    a. *leading supporter of Cluny and full of reforming zeal*
    b. *reformed the College of Cardinals – composed only of Romans/Italians from Noble families unsympathetic to the Cluny Reformation, these cardinal-advisers were replaced with trusted priests/religious with zeal for reform and represents all Christendom; his activities are all done through the cordial co-operation of **Hugo**, who was abbot of Cluny*
    c. *3-point tradition: forbade priests to marry (reestablished) and forbade practice simony; no one should obtain a church office without the choice of the clergy and people*
4. *The Schism Between East and West*
    a. *AD 1054, Pope Leo IX sent representatives to Constantinople with a letter laid upon the high altar of the St. Sophia Church (Hagia Sophia) stating that **Cerularius**, Patriarch of the Eastern Church – who responded with excommunication of Pope Leo XI that led to the Great Schism*
5. *The Cluny Reformers Face a Dilemma*
    a. *the Cluny reformers had tolerated the imperial bondage for two reasons - (1) It seemed to be the only way to break the bonds in which the Italian nobles had held the papacy; (2) They much preferred the imperial bonds*
    b. *The weakness of Agnes as regent to the Six-year Old Henry IV, son of the now dead Henry III was a favorable time to break the imperial bonds*
6. *Pope Stephen X*
    a. *chosen by the Roman clergy under the leadership of the Cluny reformers, without imperial dictation or influence; expressed very firmly his disapproval of lay investiture but acted on diplomacy between Agnes/Henry IV to avoid conflict between church and state*
7. *Hildebrand Selects the Next Pope*
    a. *Upon Pope Stephen X's death the Roman nobles tried to regain power and elected Benedict X*
    b. *The reformers left Rome and seek safety in flight. The outlook for the Cluny party was very dark. It looked as if the conditions that had prevailed in the tenth century and in the days of Benedict IX might return. But help came in an unexpected way.*
    c. *Leo IX took Hildebrand again to Rome in charge of the financial affairs of the papacy; he saved the papacy through his actions putting Nicholas II deposing Benedict X (Anti-Pope)*
8. *Hildebrand's Early Life*
    a. *born in Italy circa AD 1020; poor and lived in very humbly; uncle was abbot of the Cluny Monastery of St. Mary in Rome where he acquired his education; worked with Gregory VI*